

SELECTED ISTRORUMANIAN ENTOMONYMES OF LOCAL ORIGIN

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses eighteen insect names and some closely related forms (for instance honey, sting). The entomonymes are part of a larger corpus of over eight thousand forms we have collected (research results were published on several occasions, after their final authentication and supplementation in 2008 in all villages where Istrorumanian is spoken to this day: Žejane, Šušnjeвица, Nova Vas, Jesenovik, Letaj, Brdo, Škabići, Trkovci, Zankovci, Miheli, Kostrčan) and which does not consist of entomonymes alone. For this article a selection of local original entomonymes was made. In the case of individual Istrorumanian villages, where along with local entomonymes loanwords are used, they too were analyzed to their original etymons. The local forms represent approximately one third of the entire corpus of words. Alongside each entomonym, recorded during field studies, forms known from literature are cited (from all available Istrorumanian dictionaries and glossaries). Each Istrorumanian entomonym is compared with similar words in the other three historical Rumanian dialects (Daco-Rumanian, Aromanian, Megleno-Rumanian). At the end of etymological article the original etymon is given.

Key words: entomonymes, Istria, Istrorumanian, dialectology, etymology

SELEZIONE DI ENTONIMI ISTROROMENI D'ORIGINE LOCALE

SINTESI

In quest'articolo vengono trattate diciotto denominazioni d'insetti ed alcune forme a queste strettamente correlate (es. miele, pungiglione). Da un corpus generale d'oltre ottomila forme (le ricerche sono state pubblicate in più occasioni, dopo la loro finale verifica e supplementazione, nel 2008 in tutti i villaggi dove l'istroromeno è parlato tutt'oggi: Žejane, Šušnjeвица, Nova Vas, Jesenovik, Letaj, Brdo, Škabić, Trkovci, Zankovci, Miheli, Kostrčan) che noi stessi abbiamo raccolto, di cui non fanno parte solo entonimi. Per quest'articolo abbiamo eseguito solo una selezione di entonimi locali ed autentici. Anche nel caso di determinati villaggi istroromeni, nei quali affianco agli entonimi originali vengono utilizzati prestiti, è stato analizzato l'etimo originale. Del corpus totale, la forma locale rappresenta all'incirca un terzo. Accanto ad ogni entonimo registrato durante gli studi sul campo sono state citate le forme letterarie (presenti in tutti i dizionari e glossari istroromeni disponibili). Ogni entonimo istroromeno è considerato in relazione ai rimanenti tre dialetti romeni storici (dacoromeno, arumeno e meglenoromeno). Alla fine dell'articolo etimologico viene fornito l'etimo locale.

Parole chiave: entonimi, Istria, istroromeno, dialettologia, etimologia

When recording Istrorumanian forms, a system of graphical characters was used, which was elaborated for the Istro-Romanian Linguistic Atlas. It is an adapted version of Croatian Latin alphabet with additional graphemes characterizing special Istrorumanian phones and special characters for *lj* and *nj* diagrams:

ǎ – open-mid back rounded husky vowel *a*
 ε – strongly open *e*
 ə – semitone, which can be heard between *v* and *r* in the Croatian word *vrt*, corresponds to the Rumanian *ă*
 ě – strongly softened *č*
 ś – softened *š*
 ź – softened *ž*
 ʒ – the first sound in Ital. *zelo*
 ğ – a sound between the Croatian *dž* and *đ*
 γ – strongly aspirated fricative, like in the Spanish word *lago*
 Ĳ – Croatian *lj*
 Ĳ – Croatian *nj*

In Istrorumanian words, accentuation is recorded by underlining the stressed vowel except in the case of *ǎ*, which is always stressed. Accentuation in one-syllable words is not marked.

Istrorumanian nouns are cited in singular without any articles, and are followed by extensions for a given article (*-u* or *-a*), for plural (*-o*, *-e*, *-č* etc.), for plural with a given article (*-i*, *-ele*, ...) and finally for gender determination (*m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *bg*¹). The verbs are cited in their infinitive form and in the first person singular present tense. Adjectives are given in singular and plural for *m.*, *f.*, and *n.*

Dialectal forms (Croatian, Slovenian, and Italian) which we recorded, are recorded in the same graphical system (accentuation is recorded as usual in corresponding dialectal literature). The forms from literature are given in their original graphical form.

The following abbreviations were used in this work:

adj. – adjective
 Ar. – Aromanian
 bg. – Rumanian type neutrum gender
 Bug. – Bulgarian
 Chak. – Chakavian
 Cro. – Croatian
 Cz. – Czech
 Dr. – Daco-Rumanian
 e.g. – for instance
 f. – noun of the female gender
 f.g. – female gender

Germ. – German
 Gr. – Greek
 Ir. – Istrorumanian
 Istr. – Istriote
 Ital. – Italian
 Lat. – Latin
 lit. – literary/literature
 Mac. – Macedonian
 Mr. – Megleno-Rumanian
 n. – neutrum of the Chakavian type
 not. – note
 prn. – pronoun
 Prslav. – Proto-Slavic
 Rum. – Rumanian
 Rus. – Russian
 Ser. – Serbian
 Sln. – Slovenian
 sot. v. – southern villages (Šušnjeвица, Nova Vas, Jesenovik, Letaj, Brdo, Škabići, Trkovci, Zankovci, Miheli, Kostrčan)
 stand. – standard
 Ven. – Venetian
 Vlat. – Vulgar Latin

1. Housefly (*Musca domestica*)

In Šušnjeвица *muške*, *-a*, *-e*, *-ele f.*, in Zankovci *muska*, *-a*, *mušč*, *muščele f.*, in all other villages *muska*, *-a*, *-e*, *-ele f.*

Local entomonym. *muščă* in Miorescu (Vlr, 135), *muške* in Byhan (IrG, 284), *musca* in Popovici (DRI, 128), *muske* in Pușcariu (Slr, 316), *músche* in Cantemir (Tlr, 172) < Lat. *múscă*, REW, 5766 > Dr. *muščă* (DEX, 663; IrG, 284, s. v. *muške*; DRI, 128, s. v. *musca*); ar. *muščă* (DDAr, 717; DRI, 128, s. v. *musca*), *muščă* (DARm, 359), *musko* (DRI, 128, s. v. *musca*); Mr. *muščă* (DMr, 199; DRI, 128, s. v. *musca*).

2. Blue bottle fly (*Calliphora vomitoria*)

In Nova Vas *mâre muške*, in Letaj *ča mâre muska*, in Miheli *muska ča mâre*, in Zankovci and in Kostrčan *mâre muska*, in Jesenovik an entomonym for the forest fly is used: *muska de kâl* (see 3.), while in the other villages an entomonym for a housefly is used: *muska*, *-a*, *-e*, *-ele f.* (see 1.).

The entomonymes in next section are syntagms of local elements which could be translated as "big fly" and "that big fly"²: *ča* demonstrative adj. and prn.³ f.g. [(in Šušnjeвица *ca* was recorded, in Žejane *ča*, in the other villages *ča* – this is more or less the same as reported in

1 bg. is the Rumanian neutrum (two-gender), while n. is the neutrum of the Chakavian (Slavic) type.

2 Compare Mr. *muščă-mari* "bumble bee" (DMr, 199, s. v. *muščă*).

3 An adjective in this case.

all repertories used) < Lat. **ecce-illu* (DEX, 6) > Dr. *acel*, *acela* (DEX, 6; DER, 43); Ar. *ațel* (DDAr, 177; DER, 43); Mr. *tséla* (DMr, 307), *țela* (DER, 43)]; *mâre* adj. "big" [in Žejane *mâre/mârle*, *mâre/mâra*, *mâro*; *mâr*, *mâr*, *mâr* were recorded, in Šušnjevița and in Nova Vas *mâre*, *mâra/mâre*, *mâro*; *mar*, *mar*, *mar*, in other sot. v. *mâre*, *mâre/mâra*, *mâro*; *mâr*, *mâr*, *mâr* (in literature as: *mâre* (Slr, 314, DRI, 124, Dlr, 226, lRHR, 112), *mare* (Vlr, 133), *mâre* (Tlr, 170), *mârle* (lRHR, 113))] < Lat. *mās*, *mārem*, DER, 5091⁴ > Dr., Ar. *māre* (DEX, 599, DDAr, 656), Mr. *māri* (DMr, 183)]. For *muska* see 1.

3. Forrest fly (*Hippobosca equina*)

In Žejane, Brgud, Trkovci, Zankovci, Miheli *muška de kâ*, in Šušnjevița *muška li kâlu*, in Nova Vas *muška lu kâlu*, in Jesenovik, Letaj and Kostrčan *muška de kâl*, in Škabići *koński komar*.

Ir. repertories we have used contain no corresponding forms. Except in the case of Škabići, all recorded entomonyms are syntagms of local elements. Indeed, the entomonym *koński komar* might have originated in *loco* (no term, corresponding to entomonyms with *komar* can be found in Chakavian speech⁵) in such a manner that the term for a horsefly (*komar* – see 7.) was determined with a Chak. adjective *kõński* ← *kõń* [< Prslav. **kon'ь* (SES, 256)].

Other syntagms contain the noun *muska* "fly" (see 1.) determined by the genitive of *kâ(l)* or the genitive syntagm *de*⁶ [< Lat. *de*, REW, 2488 > Dr. *de* (DEX, 262; DER, 2797), Ar., Mr. *di* (DER, 2797)]+ *kâ(l)*. Compare the latter (see 10.) to Dr. *múscă de cal* (DEX, 663, s. v. *múscă*) and *muškə kajaskə* (lRLA, 915 – for Rudna Glava); Mr. *muscă-di-cal* (DMr, 199, s. v. *múscă*).

4. Gnat

In Šušnjevița and Nova Vas *mušice*, *-a*, *-e*, *-ele f.* were recorded, in all other villages *mușica*, *-a*, *-e*, *-ele f.*

Recorded entomonyms do not designate a small fly but rather a whole series of small insects.

The authors of the Ir. repertory we have used do not cite these forms. We assume that the word is local (and corresponds to the Chak. entomonym of the type *mušica*) as it exists in all Rumanian dialects: Dr. *múšitã* (DEX, 664); Ar. *mușitã* (DDAr, 720), *mushitsã* (DArM, 359); Mr. *mușitsã* (DMr, 199) – authors of dictionaries

listed above quote the Bug. etymon *mușica*, while Papahagi, quotes the Lat. solution: "Lat. **muscea* + *-itã*" (DDAr, loc. cit.) according to sources from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century as well as the Bulgarian one. It seems more likely that we are dealing with a Slavism.⁷ Marko Snoj s. v. *mušica* writes: "Beseda, ki se nar. glasi *mășica*, se je pisno naslonila na *múha*. Vendar *mușica* ni manjšalnica od *múha* (...), temveč se je razvila iz pslovan. **mășica* 'komar'."⁸ (SES, 364).

5. Common fruit fly (*Drosophyla melanogaster*)

In Šušnjevița and Nova Vas we recorded *mușice de vir*, in all other villages *mușica de vir*, and the second form in Letaj and Jesenovik: *muška de vir*.⁹

The local syntagm (if the form is not a Chakavianism – see 4.) literally translates to "wine gnat": *mușica* (see 4.) / *muška* (see 1.) + *de* (see 3.) + *vir* "wine" – in Žejane we recorded *vir*, *-u*, *-ure*, *-urle m.*, in all sot. v. *vir*, *-u*, *-ure*, *-urle bg.*, and in Istrorumanian repertories we used also quoted *vir* (lRG, 381; Slr, 329; Vlr, 156; DRI, 164; Tlr, 186; Dlr, 298; lRHR, 214) < Lat. *vīnum*, REW 9356 > Dr. *vin* (DEX, 1162), Ar.); Ar. *vin* (DER, 9266), Mr. *vin* (DMr, 327).

6. Green bottle fly (*Lucilia caesar*)

In Šušnjevița and Nova Vas we recorded *muška verde*, while in all other villages we recorded *verde muška*.

Local syntagms (the authors of the Ir. repertory do not quote corresponding entomonyms¹⁰): adj. *verde* "green" {in Šušnjevița and Nova Vas we recorded *verde*, *verde*; *verdi/verz*, *verde/verz*, in other villages *verde*, *verde*; *verdi*, *verde/verdi* [in available Ir. repertories we found the form *vérdé* (lRG, 380), *verde* (Vlr, 156), *verde* (Tlr, 185), *vérdé* in Žejane (lRHR, 212 – for Žejane)] < Lat. **virdis*, REW 9368a.2 > Dr. *vérdé* (DEX, 1156), Ar. *veárde* (DDAr, 1106), Mr. *veárdi* (DMr, 324), *vĩárd* (DMr, 325)}. For *muska* see 1.

7. Pale giant horsefly (*Tabanus bovinus*)

In Žejane *komâr*, *-u*, *-e*, *-ele* i *-i m.*, in Šušnjevița and Jesenovik *komâr*, *-u*, *-Ø*, *-i m.*, in Zankovci *komor*, *-u*, *-Ø*, *-i m.*, in other sot. v. *komar*, *-u*, *-Ø*, *-i m.*

4 Etymology is somewhat questionable: "El cambio de sentido ha sido explicado por Tiktin, por medio de un cruce, poco probable, con *magnus* (...)" (DER, 5091).

5 Compare to *kõńska múha* from Brgud and Čepić.

6 In all Ir. villages *de* was recorded.

7 Cioranescu (DER, 5528) only cites the Slavic etymology.

8 Another meaning can be given here – the Mr. *mușitsã*: "insectã de felul țânțarului (= a type of mosquito – autor's note)", (DMr, 199).

9 Compare Mr. *muscă-di-vin* (DMr, 199, s. v. *múscă*).

10 It exists in lit. Rum.: *muscă-verde* (DEX, 663, s. v. *múscă*).

In the Ir. repertoires we have used only contain two corresponding forms: *komôr* in Byhan (IrG, 245), and *comâru* in Popovici (DRI, 99).

The entomonyms of the type *komar* in Chakavian speech usually denote a mosquito: e.g. in *komâr* in Boljunština (RBG), *kômar* in Brgud (IrLA, 910), *komâr* in Orlec, Cres and Selca na Braču (ČDOC, 272; RSG, 171), *komôr* in Brusje na Hvaru (ČL, 435), *komôr* in Vis (LVJ, 230) and *kômâr* in Vrgada (RGV, 92). The denomination of "horsefly" has only been confirmed for a few localities in Istria: *kômâr* in Orbanici (ČDO, 468), *kômâr* in Pićan (PI, 50), *kômor* in Čepić (IrLA, 898), Svetvinčenat, Čabruniči, Valtura and Ližnjan (ILA, 898).¹¹ In other Slavic idyomes¹² the forms of the type *komar* denote a mosquito: Sln. *komár* (SSKJ-cd), Rus., Cz. *komár* (SES, 251), Mac. *komap* (MSS, 173), Bug. *komàp* (TP, 264) < Prslav. **komarъ* (SES, 251). Ir. entomonyms might be of local origin: in Mr. there is a loanword from Bulgarian *lómâr* denoting a "horsefly" (DMr, 76).¹³ The meaning "horsefly" is only given to this word in Rumanian linguistic system. In this case the forms of the type *komar* changed their original meaning of "mosquito", to "horsefly", leaning on the similar-sounding Ir. word.¹⁴

The case of Žejane is particularly interesting. The horsefly is called *komâr*, while the mosquito is called *komar*, -u, *komarci*, *komarci* m. (this form is a loanword from Chakavian and leans on local entomonyms for the horsefly) – plural form is produced according to Cro. *komarac*, *komarci*, which is not unusual in the Ir. system.

8. Tick (*Ixodes ricinus*)

In Žejane, Šušnjeveca, Brdo, Trkovci and Kostrčan we recorded the form *karpelj*, -u, -Ø, -i m., in Škabići *karpelj*, -u, -e, -ele bg. In Nova Vas, Jesenovik, Letaj, Zankovci and Miheli separate forms denominate a tick, which is full of blood, and the one which is not; the

former is called *karpelj*, -u, -Ø, -i m., and the latter is called *karpušc*, -a, -e, -ele f. in Nova Vas, *karpuša*, -a, -e, -ele f. in Jesenovik, Zankovci and Miheli and *karpučka*, -a, -e, -ele f. in Letaj.

Out of all the authors of Ir. repertoires we have used, only Kovačec cites the entomonym, which he recorded in Šušnjeveca: *cârpúčkę* (IrHR, 48).

Entomonyms are in fact basically of local Rumanian origin, albeit they are transformed into Chakavian Rumanianisms. In Chakavian repertoires we have used, the forms like *krpelj* are predominant: *kîrpelj* (RGK, 129), *krpej* (RB, 41), *krpelj* [kîrpelj] (RMGM, 67), *krpalj* [kîrpaλ] (DCM, 77), *krpěj* (RGV, 99¹⁵), *krpěj* (RSG, 180), *křpùša* in Valtura and Čabruniči,¹⁶ *křpěja* in Svetvinčenat, Čabruniči and Ližnjan, *křpěj* in Svetvinčenat (ILA, 920), *kărpúša* in Brgud, *kărpúčka* (IrLA, 920) in Čepić. Skok cites *kîpuša* (Dubrovnik, Boka, Bakar), and the Istrian form *krpúša* (Vodice). S. v. also discusses the forms like *krpelj* and argues that both words are pastoral terms: "riječ je pastirski termin, zacijelo leksički relikv iz jezika srednjovjekovnih Vlaha (...) Nalazi se još u arb. (sc. albanskom) *këpushë* f. Prema tom refleksu hrv.-srp. r je nastao iz rumunjskog reduciranog glasa *ă*, koji je zamijenjen u bugarskom sa a." (SKOK, II/211). In the same source the forms of the type *krpelj* are interpreted with the exchange of the extension -*uša* > -*elj* with *smrdelj*. As stated above, formally, Ir. entomonyms are leaning on Chakavian, though in five villages (Nova Vas, Jesenovik, Letaj, Zankovci and Miheli) they have preserved the semantic contrast "tick full of blood" vs. "tick, which had sucked no blood", that is "large tick" vs. "small tick", which can also be found in Arumanian and Megleno-Rumanian speech¹⁷: Ar. *căpushi* "голем крлеж"¹⁸ (DArM, 127); Mr.: *căpúșă* "când căpușa este mai mică, se numește cărtșan"¹⁹ (DMr, 59). In Dr. this contrast could not be confirmed: *căpúșă* (DEX, 151), as well as the other two Arumanian dictionaries we have used: *căpuși* (DAr, 202, s. v. *căpușă*), *căpúșe* (DDAr, 271).

11 Entomonym was also assumed by the Istr. speaking population of Šišan: 'komor. Along with this form, the people from Šišan also use the local form *ta'van* (ILA, 898); *ta'vana* and *tava'nela* in Rovinj, *tava'nela* in Bale, Vodnjan and Galižana (ILA, 898). The word is also known in Ven.: *tavan*, *tavana*, *tavanela* (VG, 1142), *tavan* (GDDT, 725) and Friulan: *tavàn* (PIRONA, 1178) *tavan* (FSS, 810) < Lat. *tabānus*, REW, 8507.1 [> Rum. *tăún* (DEX, 1076)]. Ital *tafano* (DLI-cd) < Lat. **tafānus*, REW, 8507.2: "Da una var. dial. **tafanu(m)* (rappresentata nell'onomastica etrusca per *tabanu(m)* (che pur ha suoi propri continuatori: V., p. es., C. Tagliavini in RLiR IX [1933ç 317–319, e, in particolare, nell'Italia merid., ciò che toglie forza all'ipotesi di una sua provenienza osco-umbra). Forse di provenienza etrusca." (DELI-cd).

12 According to the ARJ V/236 s. v. *kômâr* only has one meaning - "mosquito". Under the entry *kômâr* (which he cites after Karadžić) Skok too only cites one meaning – "Culex" with a note usually with a diminutive extension -*bc komarac* (SKOK, II/132).

13 We could not confirm this in the other two Rum. dialects.

14 In Istrian Chakavian speeches the forms like *komar* can denominate one or the other insect.

15 The entry is given along with the Istrian entomonym *krpúša*.

16 In Čabruniči it means "large horsefly".

17 As far as we know such opposition does not exist in Slavic speech.

18 = large tick. No form denominating a small tick was found.

19 = when the tick is small, it is called *cărtșan* – Capidan only interprets this lit. Rum. entry descriptively: "Căpușa mai mică de culoare roșiu-cafenie; se pune pe boi, capre și chiar oameni." (DMr, 62).

The Rumanian forms cited above are diminutive forms *-ușă* of *cap* "head" (DEX, 133) < Lat. *caput*, *-īte*, REW, 1668.²⁰ For the Rum. *cap* Cioranescu reconstructed the Vlat. **capum* from which he derives forms of the type *căpușă* (DER, 1396).²¹

9. Louse (*Pediculus humanus*)

The entomonym for a lous is unique in all villages: ***peduklu, peduklu, pedukli, pedukli*** *m.*

The form *peduklu* was recorded by Byhan (IrG, 304), *pěduchiu* by Maiorescu (Vlr, 139), *peduciu* by Popovici (DRI, 134), *peducil* by Cantemir (Tlr, 175), *peducle* by Sârbu and Frățilă (Dlr, 248) and *peduciu* by Kovačec in Šušnjevića, Nova Vas and Žejane (IrHR, 145). Local word: Dr. *padukje* (IrLA, 902 – in Rudna Glava in Serbia), *pădúche* (DEX, 762), Ar. *pidúcl'iu* (DDAr, 842), *piduciu* (DARm, 414), Mr. *pidúcl'u* (DMr, 221) < Lat. *pědúculus*, REW 6361.

9. 1. Nit

In Žejane ***lindira, -a, lindir, -rle*** *f.*, in Šušnjevića and Nova Vas ***lindire, -a, -e, -rle*** *f.*, in other sot. v. ***lindira, -a, -e, -rle*** *f.*

Local word: *lindirę* in Byhan (IrG, 265), *lindirę* in Popovici (DRI, 120), Kovačec cites *lindirę* from Nova Vas and Šušnjevića, *lindira* from Žejane (IrHR, 105) < Lat. *lěndine*, REW, 4978.2 > Dr. *lindinā* (DRI, 120, s. v. ***lindirę***; DEX, 574), Ar. *lindinā* (DDAr, 631; DRI, 120, s. v. ***lindirę***); Mr. *lindinā* (DMr, 170).

9. 2. Lousy

In Žejane we recorded ***ušliv, -a, -o; -i, -e, -i*** *adj.*, in sot. v. ***pedukliv, -a, -o; -i, -e, -i*** *adj.*

The authors of Ir. repertoires we have used do not cite any similar forms.

The form from Žejane is certainly a recently introduced loanword and derives from the standard Croatian language (school influence): *ušljiv* (RHJ, 1324), adjective derived from the noun *uš* (AnRHJ, 1268)²² < Prslav. **vъšb* (SES, 701).

In the sot. v. we recorded the hybrid adjective following the Chakavian model: the Chakavian extension *-(l)jiv* has been added onto the local base *peduklu* (see 9.). Despite repeated verifications we were not able to confirm the local term ****peduklos***. Dr. *păduchiós*

(DEX, 762), Ar. *piducil'ios* (DDAr, 842), *piduciljos* (DARm, 414), Mr. *piducil'ós* (DMr, 221).

9. 2. 1. A person with lice

In Žejane we recorded ***peduklār, -u, -Ø, -i*** *m.*, in all sot. v. ***peduklivac, -u, peduklivci, peduklivci*** *m.*

Out of all the authors, only Kovačec cites the form (for Žejane as well): *peducil'ār* (IrHR, 144), derived from *peduklu* (see 9.) and the local extension *-ār*. In the sot. v. we could not confirm the forms like *peduklār*. Instead the word we recorded was the adjective *pedukliv* (see 9.2.) with the Chakavian suffix adapted to their pronunciation *-ac*, thus producing a hybrid of the local base and two foreign suffixes.

10. Flee (*Pulex irritans*)

In Žejane ***pureč, -u, -e, -ele*** *m.*, in Brdo and Škabići ***pureč, -u, -e, -ele*** *bg.*, in Šušnjevića ***puracu, puracu, puracu, purac, puraci*** *m.*, in other sot. v. ***pureč, -u, -Ø, -i*** *m.*

Local word: *purec, puric* in Maiorescu (Vlr, 119), *púretš* in Byhan (IrG, 323), *pureč, pureč* in Popovici (DRI, 142), *púrec* in Cantemir (Tlr, 177), *púreč* in Kovačec for Nova Vas (IrHR, 161) < Lat. *pūlex*, *-ice*, REW, 6816 > Dr. *purik* (IrLA, 905 – for Rudna Glava), *púrice* (DEX, 873), *purice* (IrG, 323, s. v. ***púretš***); Ar. *púric* (DDAr, 896), *purik* (IrG, 323, s. v. ***púretš***), *puric* (DARm, 445; DRI, 142, s. v. ***pureč***); Mr. *púric, púrits* (DMr, 241), *puric* (DRI, 142, s. v. ***pureč***).

11. Dragonfly (ordo Odonata)

In Žejane ***kaliču lu domniču***, in Šušnjevića ***kaliču lu domniču***, in Nova Vas, Jesenovik and Letaj ***kaliču lu domniču***, in Brdo, Škabići, Trkovići and Zankovci ***kalič, -u, -Ø, -i*** *m.*, in Miheli and Kostrčan ***prekiženica, -a, -e, -ele*** *f.*, in Jesenovik also ***iropłāncič, -u, -Ø, -i*** *m.*

There are no related forms of the entomonymes *prekiženica* and *iropłāncič* in repertoires at our disposal. They represent loanwords from some Chakavian speech – entomonymes cannot even be found in Chakavian repertoires we have used. The first is a derivative of the adjective *prekinjen* [< Prslav. **ky(d)nōti* "vreči" (SES, 230, s. v. ***-kíniti***)] with the extension *-ica* – it owes its name to the obvious separation of its head from the rest of its body. The entomonyme *iropłāncič* (diminutive of

20 S. v. also cites the Rum. *căpușă*.

21 Cioranescu cites the Serbian *kapuša*, while we were not able to confirm this form either in ARJ, CP¹, CP², or PCX. Only the form with *-r* was found: *křpuša* (ARJ V/630, PCX 10/658, CP² I/433).

22 In Chakavian there are forms like *šenac*: e. g. *šenac* → *šenčřf* (RBG) in Boljunština, *šenac* → *šenčřliv* (RR) in Roverija – corresponds to the stand. Cro. *ušėnac* (RHJ, 1324, s. v. ***ušėnci***).

iropplan "aeroplane" is metaphoric – because of its long wings placed on the front third of its body, this insect, indeed, resembles an aeroplane.²³ The words like *iropplan* etc. correspond to an obsolete standard Croatian word *aeròplān* (RHJ, 6) < franc. *aéroplane* (SES, 3).²⁴

Entomonymes like *kaliču lu domniču* are local syntagms (Ir. repertories we have used do not contain similar forms) based on the word "horse": in all villages we recorded *kā, kálu, kál, káli* m. [*cal* (Vlr, 112), *ca* (Tlr, 159), *cā* (Dir, 194; IrHR, 44)] < Lat. *cabāllus*, REW, 1440 > Dr. *cal* (DEX, 125), Ar. *calu* (DAR, 167, s. v. **cal**), *cal* (DDAr, 238; DArM, 113), Mr. *cał* (DMr, 55). The other part of the syntagm is the genitiv of "Jesus": in all localities we recorded *domnič, -u* m., which is the hybrid diminutive of *domn*, "God", with an extension *-ič* – in Žejane, Šušnjevića, Nova Vas and Jesenovik we recorded *domnu, domnu, domni, domni* m., in other villages *domn, -u, domni, domni* m. Only Sârbu and Frățișă of all the authors of repertories we have used, cited a term for Jesus and God – *domnič, domn* (Dir, 208), others only cite terms for god: *domnu* (DRI, 107), *dómnu* (IrG, 209; IrHR, 70), *domn* (Tlr, 164) < Lat. *dōmnus*, REW, 2741.2. The Ir. entomonyme corresponds in both ways to Arumanian name *cálu al Dumnidzǎ'ŭ* (DDAr, 238, s. v. **cal**), *callu allu Dumniđǎ* (DAR, 167, s. v. **cal**).²⁵

The "horse, small horse, mare, small mare" commonly appears in entomonymes of dragonflies (and other insects): [e.g. Ital. *cavalletta* "nome comune di molte specie d'Insetti Ortoteri, recanti danni alle coltivazioni" (DLI-cd); Sln. *kobilica* "žuželka zelene barve z zelo dolgima zadnjima nogama (dragonfly)" (SSKJ-cd); Germ. *heupferd* "(dolgoroga) kobilica" (VNSS-cd);²⁶ Cro. *kòńic* "skakavac iz porodice konjica", *vilin konjic* "vrsta kukca koji leti uz vode" (RHJ, 484)]. It seems that this kind of names were primarily used for grasshoppers, as their jumping was associated with that of a horse, and only later became used for other insects.

The entomonyme *kalič* is a hybrid diminutive word with the extension *-ič*.

The entomonyme from Čepić – *końić* (IrLA, 889) does not fit into the Chakavian (or the wider Croatian) entomonyme type for the kind of insect discussed here, so we assume, that it is borrowed from some Ir. speech.

12. Ant (family Formicidae)

In Žejane they call ants *furniđa, -a, furniž, -ile* f., in Šušnjevića *furniđe, -a, furniž, -ile* f. and *furniđe, -a, -e, -ele* f., in Nova Vas *farniđe, -a, farniž, -ile* f. and *farniđe,*

-a, -e, -ele f., in others sot. v. *furniđa, -a, furniž, -ile* f., in Jesenovik and Letaj also *furniđa, -a, -e, -ele* f.

The local entomonyme: *furniđe* in Byhan (IrG, 221), *furniđa* in Popovici (DRI, 111), *furniđe* in Pušcariu (Slr, 310), *furniđe* in Cantemir (Tlr, 166), *furniđa* (in Žejane) and *furniđe* (in Šušnjevića and Nova Vas) in Kovačec (IrHR, 82) < Lat. *furnīca*, REW, 3445 > Dr. *furniķ* (IrLA, 913 – for Rudna Glava), *furniča* (DEX, 406); Ar. *furniča* and *furniđa* (DDAr, 481), *furniđa* (DAR, 245); Mr. *furniđa* and *furniča* (DMr, 133).

12. 1. Anthill

In Žejane we recorded *furniđâr, -u, -e, -rle* m., in Šušnjevića and Nova Vas *furniđâl, -u, -Ø, -i* m., in Nova Vas also *furniđâr, -u, -Ø, -i* m., in Brdo and Miheli *braviňak, -u, braviňáč, braviňaki* m., in other sot. v. *braviňak, -u, -Ø, -i* m.

The entomonymes like *furniđâr* are local. Kovačec recorded the same form in Žejane, however, his form is of a different morphological type: *furniđâr, -u, -Ø, -i*, and from Nova Vas he only cites *furniđâl, -u, -Ø, -i* (IrHR, 82). Other authors have not cited this word. The word exists in other Rumanian dialects as well: Dr. *furniçar* (DEX, 406); Ar. *furniđar* (DAR, 245); Mr. *furniđâr* (DMr, 133). Derivatives with the extension *-ar* (< Lat. *-arium*).²⁷

The words like *braviňak* are loanwords from some old Istrian Chakavian speech [Chakavian repertories we have used do not contain this word, however, during field work in Istria we recorded several affirmations ourselves (e.g. in Kršan *bràviňak*) – as far as we are aware, this word is not used south of Rijeka], derivative from *bravinac* [the word is also known in Slovene Istria (e.g. in Sveti Anton near Koper *br'vinc* – NSSA, 18; we recorded *braviňc* in Korte and *bàrvĩnci* in Malija) and in Croatian Istria (we could only confirm its use in Milevoj, who found *braviňac* in Labin – RLC, 54; however, we recorded *braviňac* and the Sln. form in several villages). Like in *mravinac* and the Sln. word there is a change *m* → *b* (e.g. *mraviňac* in Svetvinčenat – ILA, 913; *mravũnac* in Čepić – IrLA, 913), from *mrav* (from a part of Istria and Dalmatia) < Prslav. **morvъ* (HER, 425).

13. Bee (*Apis mellifica*)

In Žejane we recorded *albire, -a, albir, -le* ž, *celice, -a, -e, -ele* f. in Šušnjevića, *čelice, -a, -e, -ele* f. in Nova Vas, *čelica, -a, -e, -ele* f. in other sot. v., in Šušnjevića

23 Or a helicopter, as seen by the Istriote speaking population of Šišan: *li'kotero* (ILA, 889).

24 "The word is composed from the Gr. *aēr* 'air' and the Lat. *planus* 'the tramp'. The original meaning is thus 'the air tramp' (ibidem).

25 In stand. Rum. the dragonfly is denominated by the syntagm *calul-dracului* (DEX, 125, s. v. **cal**) – *dracului* = gen. of *drac* "devil" (DEX, 317) < Lat. *draco*, -one "dragon", REW, 2759.

26 Germ. *Pferd* "horse" (VNSS-cd).

27 Capidan reconstructs Lat. **formicarium* from the Mr. *furniđâr* (DMr, 133).

also *cele*, *-a*, *-e*, *-ele* *f.* and in Nova Vas, Trkovci, Miheli and Zankovci also *čela*, *-a*, *-e*, *-ele* *f.*

Byhan cites *albiře*, *-re* (IrG, 185) and *tšélitsę* (IrG, 365), Maiorescu *albira*, pl. *albire* (Vlr, 106), Popovici *albiře* (DRI, 87) and *čelițe*, *-a* (DRI, 105), Cantemir *albíre*, *-r* (Tlr, 157), Sârbu and Frățilă *abira*, *-e* (Dlr, 186), Kovačec *al'bíre*, *-a*, *al'bír*, *-le* from Žejane (IrHR, 22).

The entomonyme from Žejane is of local origin: Dr., Mr. *albínă* (DEX, 24; DMr, 10), Ar. *alčínă* (DDAr, 82), *alghină* (DAr, 35; s. v. *albină*) < Lat. *alvina* "košnica", REW, 393.

Words like *čela* and *čelica* are loanwords from Chakavian speech: e.g. *čèla* in Čepić (IrLA, 1565), Svetvinčenat, Čabrunići, Valtura and Ližnjan (ILA, 1565), *čelà* and *čelica* in Brusje on Hvar (ČL 109), *čēla* and *čēlica* in Beli (BBT, 64), *čelà* in Senj (SR, 16)²⁸ < Prslav. **bъčela* or **bьčela* (SES, 67, s. v. *čebēla*).

13. 1. Sting

ăku de albire in Žejane, *ăku de celice* in Šušnjeвица, *ăku de čelice* in Nova Vas, *ăku de čela* in Zankovci, *ăku de čelica* in other sot. v.

All recorded words are syntagms meaning "the bee's needle", or literally "needle of the bee". The local word for the first element of the syntagms above, *ăku* "needle": for the sewing needle²⁹ we recorded *ăk*, *-u*, *-ure*, *-urle* *m.* in Žejane, *ăk*, *-u*, *-Ø*, *-i* *m.* in Šušnjeвица, Nova Vas, Jesenovik and Letaj, *ăk*, *-u*, *ăč*, *-i* *m.* in Brdo, Trkovci, Zankovci, Miheli and Kostrčan, *ăk*, *-u*, *ăče*, *-ele* *bg.* in Škabići and in Šušnjeвица and Jesenoviku also *ăk*, *-u*,

-ure, *-urle* *bg.* (IrLA, 683). Pușcariu recorded *ăc* (Slr, 301), Sârbu and Frățilă *ăc*, *-ure* (Dlr, 186) and *uăc*, *-ure* (Dlr, 291), Kovačec recorded *ăc*, *-u*, *-urle* in Žejane (IrHR, 20) – Dr., Ar., Mr. *ac* (DEX, 5; DDAr, 51; DMr, 7) < Lat. *acus*, REW, 130. The second element of the syntagm, *de*, is also of local origin (< Lat. *de*, REW, 2488) and the third, *albire*, *čelica*, see 13.

13. 2. Honey

In Žejane *mľăre*, *-ele*, *mľăre*, *-erle* *f.* (?), in Šušnjeвица and Nova Vas *mľăre*, *-a*, *-e*, *-ele* *f.*, in other sot. v. *mľăre*, *-a*, *-e*, *-ele* *f.*, in Letaj, Brdo, Škabići, Trkovci, Zankovci, Miheli and Kostrčan also *med*, *-u*, *-ure*, *-urle* *bg.* and in Letaj, Zankovci, Miheli and Kostrčan also *med*, *-u*, *-Ø*, *-i* *m.*

The forms like *mľăre* are local [Byhan cites *mľôre* (IrG, 279), Maiorescu *mliare*, *mliară*, *mliară*, *mniere* (Vlr, 134), Popovici *mľăre*, *-a* (DRI, 126), Cantemir *mľăre* (Tlr, 171), Sârbu and Frățilă *mľăre* (Dlr, 229), Kovačec *mľăre*, *-a* from Šušnjeвица and Zankovci and *mľăre*, *-ele* pl. from Žejane (IrHR, 119)], they are also present in other Rumanian dialects: Dr. *miére* (DEX, 632), Ar. *n'eáre* (DDAr, 794), *ńere*, *ńare* (DER, 5262), Mr. *ńári* (DMr, 210), (*m*)*ńári* (DER, 5262) < Lat. **melem* (DER, 5262), derivative from *měl*, REW, 5469.

Forms like *med* (*mêd*, *mèd* – throughout the Chakavian realm) are loanwords from Chakavian speeches: e.g. *mêd* in Brgud, *mèd* in Čepić (IrLA, 1574) < Prslav. **medь* (SES, 330). Out of all the Ir. repertoires used, only the one by Cantemir contains *med* (Tlr, 170).



Fig. 1: Honey bee (source: pdphoto.org, photo: Jon Sullivan).
Sl. 1: Čebela (vir: pdphoto.org, foto: Jon Sullivan).

28 In Brgud *pčēla* (IrLA, 1565) according to the standard Croatian *pčēla* (RHJ, 813).

29 Compare to the Čepić form *ŷgla* "sting" (IrLA, 1566) < Prslav. **ŷgьla* (SES, 181).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LATIN NAMES OF THE STUDIED ENTOMONYMES

Apis mellifera – 13.
Calliphora vomitoria – 2.
Drosophyla melanogaster – 5.
 Family Formicidae – 12.
Hippobosca equina – 3.
Ixodes ricinus – 8.
Musca domestica – 1.
 Ordo Odonata – 11.
Pediculus humanus – 9.
Pulex irritans – 10.
Tabanus bovinus – 7.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RECORDED ISTRORUMANIAN FORMS

albjre – 13.
 âk – 13.1.
 âku de albjre – 13.1.
 âku de celice – 13.1.
 âku de čela – 13.1.
 âku de čelica – 13.1.
 âku de celice – 13.1.
 ča märe mūska – 2.
 de – not. 6.
 domn – 11.
 domnič – 11.
 dōmnu – 11.
 farnige – 12.
 furniga – 12.
 furniya – 12.
 furnigâl – 12.1.
 furnigâr – 12.1.
 furniyâr – 12.1.
 furnige – 12.
 kâ – 11.
 kaljcu lu domniju – 11.
 kaljč – 11.

kaljču lu domniju – 11.
 kaljču lu domniju – 11.
 kærpeĭ – 8.
 kærpučka – 8.
 kærpuša – 8.
 kærpuše – 8.
 komâr – 7.
 komor – 7.
 koński komar – 3.
 lindra – 9.1.
 lindre – 9.1.
 märe – 2.
 märe mūska – 2.
 märe mūske – 2.
 mläre – 13.2.
 mūska – 1.; 2.
 mūska ča märe – 2.
 mūska de kâ – 3.
 mūska de kâl – 2.; 3.
 mūska de vir – 5.
 mūska lu kâl – 3.
 mūska verde – 6.
 mušica – 4.
 mušica de vir – 5.
 mušice – 4.
 mušice de vir – 5.
 mūske – 1.
 mūska li kâl – 3.
 peduklâr – 9.2.1.
 peduklijv – 9.2.
 peduklijvč – 9.2.1.
 *peduklōs – 9.2.
 pureč – 10.
 puracu – 10.
 peduklu – 9.
 verde – 6.
 verde – 6.
 verde mūska – 6.
 vir – 5.

IZBRANI ISTROROMUNSKI ENTOMONIMI DOMAČEGA IZVORA

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IZVLEČEK

Članek analizira osemnajst izrazov za žuželke in nekaj oblik, ki so z njimi v tesni povezavi (npr. med, žalac). Izraze smo izbrali iz obsežnega korpusa, ki obsega več kot osem tisoč oblik (ne le entomonimov) in ki smo ga sestavili sami. Raziskavo smo izvedli v več fazah in v vseh krajih, kjer se še danes govori istroromunsko: Žejane, Šušnjeva, Nova vas, Jesenovik, Letaj, Brdo, Škabići, Trkovci, Zankovci, Miheli, Kostrčan. Zadnje preverbe in

dopolnitve so iz leta 2008. Za potrebe tega članka smo naredili izbor domačih, izvornih entomonimov. Če se poleg domačih izrazov v nekaterih istroromunskih vaseh uporabljajo tudi izposojene oblike, so tudi te obdelane do končnih etimonov. V celotnem korpusu je domačih oblik približno tretjina. Ob vsakem entomonimu, ki smo ga zabeležili na terenu, so dosledno navedene še oblike iz literature (iz vseh istroromunskih slovarjev in glosarjev, ki so na voljo). Vsak istroromunski entomonim primerjamo s podobnimi v ostalih treh zgodovinskih romunskih narečjih (dako-romunski, aromunski in meglensko-romunski). Na koncu vsakega etimološkega članka je naveden končni etimon.

Ključne besede: entomonimi, Istra, istroromunski, dialektologija, etimologija

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